Hon. A. H. Ramsey

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

MOBILE, August 28.

A special dispatch from Senatobia to the *Advertiser*, says the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, says that the seige of Petersburg is raised.

Grant had sacrificed 30,000 men in 60 days. He began the seige with 120,000 men, sent 25,000 to protect Washington, lesving a force before Petersburg of 75,000.

There is no more crowing over Mobile and Atlanta.

The Baltimore *Dispatch* says the Confederates occupy Martinsburg, and Winchester is evacuated.

The fords of the Potomac are guarded.

Early's force is estimated at 55,000.

Adain Johnson is advancing on Cumberland with 1,200 men.

A party of miners and troops have been badly cut up below Fort Donnelson.

Arms have been clandestinely carried into Indiana for disloyalists.

A Government steamer has been captured on White river.

Memphis, on the 23rd, was the scene of terrible excitement. A report prevailed that Forrest, Dick Taylor and Loring were about to attack. The people were wild and the military took to the boats. Another report prevailed that Dick Taylor was planting batteries on the Arkansas shore. The excitement increased and the military turned out. The excitement lasted several hours, and several persons were arrested for carrying news to Forrest.

All quiet at Mobile.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.

The Baltimore "American" admits that the 5th corps lost in the fight of Friday and Sunday near Petersburg 5000 killed, wounded and missing.

A telegram from Harpers Ferry of the 26th says a reconoisance was made the morning of the 25th by a large force of cavalry under Forbet about a mile from Leetown. The column, Breckenridge's corps, and some skirmishing ensued. The rebel General withdrew his command, having lost 150 killed and wounded, including several staff officers. All the fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks are well guarded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 29.

Northern dates to yesterday are to hand.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives an account of a sharp fight on the 23d, at Duffield Station, B. & O. R. R. Losses on both sides were severe. *At nightfall the Federals fell back to their* original position.

It is reported that the 23rd, Schofield's, Corps left Atlanta on the 16th with 15 days' rations, for Macon.

On the 20th, Wheeler attacked, captured and killed the negro guards and 300 white laborers at Stewart's landing.

A telegram from Nashville of the 24th says, matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing and strengthening the works.

On the 19th, Maj. Gen. Dodge was shot in the head by a sharpshooter, and is since reported dead. Gen. Lightburn, of Logan's Corps, was wounded in the same way.

A telegram from Washington contains a rumor that Lincoln has sent peace Commissioners to Richmond.

Fremont declines to withdraw from the presidential contest.

Forrest captured 250 prisoners at Memphis. His forces occupied the city two hours, and during that robbed the principal hotels and boarding houses.

Gold in New York 253.

More from Mississippi.

OSYKA, Aug. 27.

The yankees commenced falling back from Clinton to-day in the direction of Baton Rouge.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.

No change in affairs at this point to report.

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" " Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.

t 2d, 1864. 16—w5t.

Medical Director's Office,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
RALEIGH, August 17th, 1864.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST OF the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough without he has an order from the Enrolling Officer, as directed in paragraph II and III General Orders No. 141 A. and I. G. O., 1863.

* * * * * * *

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
Medical Director.

101—eod2w.

SARAH A. DUPREE, and others, vs. Peter C. Dupree, Mary A. Dupree, and others, } In Equity. To Fall Term, 1864. Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing that Peter C. Dupree, one of the defendants in the above cause, is absent from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, advertisement is hereby made for said Peter C. Dupree to appear at the Fall Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to plead, answer or demur to the said petition.

Witness, Robt. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, in the City of Raleigh, this 20th day of August, A. D., 1864.

19—w6w. R. G. LEWIS, C. & M. E.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 28th, 1864. 57—dltwtf.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. [No. 111.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 15th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exertes to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country, whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettiers in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

☞ All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the Register, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

82—tf.

Headquarters Reserv N. C.

RALEIGH, August 19th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3, PARAGRAPHS III, IV and V, Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All EXEMPTIONS of persons within the Reserve ages will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscriptions, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for DETAIL of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the Company from the County, in which the applicant resides, shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 3, S and 29 Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: First, in cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough of Sixty days will not be granted, when the party would within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, in cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the Company of Senior Reserves from the County in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts according to County and Congressional District. Thirdly, all applications herein referred to required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the Commandant of Conscripts to this office, for final action; instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

104—7t.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 923, Raleigh, N. C. 96—tf.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Blvins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Ironeberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares;
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS',
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	38
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 pack.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynne
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse R Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E H Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—W H A Speer
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and E R Liles
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James M Gudger
Cabarrus—P D Smith
Caldwell—J M Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—D Beam and J W Gidney
Columbus—Feeney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—J J Baxter
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—L C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—Z H Davis
Moore—Elam J Herrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, Thos J Morisey.
Rockingham—Strong and A J Boyd
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt P Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	B Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W R Warborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos R Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blackwall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
69	Wm B Creasman,	Bac J Pfomitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John B Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAlister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dent D Fercbee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spanu,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, ——

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 25th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 26th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William E Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Frank W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William

Peace — Benjamin's Circular.

Peace — Benjamin's Circular.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 30, 1864.

JOHN D. H MAYN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Wanted Immediately.

Three or four good compositors can find employment in this office by making *immediate* application.

We were in hopes that Mr. Holden would be content to submit quietly to the verdict of the people in the late election. We really think that his whining cant, about the election being forcible and fraudulent, should cease. The idea is ridiculous and contemptible. It were impossible to have a more fair and free election in the existing condition of the country. Facts show this conclusively. The vote of this year, notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life among the voting population since the last election is very little behind that of 1862 in point of numbers. The number of troops in the interior of the State this year was considerably less than two years ago; and as to troops actually at the polls, we know of none whatever, unless it be in towns, where they were stationed on duty. Even in these instances it has not been pretended that they interfered. We venture the assertion that there were more armed men (we will not call them soldiers) in the interest of Mr. Holden, than there were regular soldiers under arms in the interest of Gov. Vance, and law and order. Ample proof can be made of these outlaws attending many precints, and preventing the Vance men from voting, by threats of conflagration and murder. This is really the only armed interference we have heard of.

If seventy thousand freemen can be forced to vote against their wishes by a few hundred soldiers, then, we ask, who forced the soldiers? If detailed men were forced by threats of sending them to camp, where could the soldiers in the trenches at Petersburg be sent? What were the old men of the State afraid of? What were the ladies (we mean the "females") scared at? Were there any soldiers in the box at Raleigh, or in the county of Wake? Were there any in Washington, Hyde, Tyrell, Gates, Currituck, or anywhere beyond the Chowan, where scarcely a vote was cast against Gov. Vance? There *is* one thing that the old and the young, the soldiers and details, the women and children *were* afraid of, and and that one thing was W. W. Holden. They feared national dishonor and ruin, if his schemes prevailed, and, through *this* fear, our soldiers and citizens were *forced* to vote against him.

The usual appliances in politics, we are free to admit, were used in the late election, and used by both sides. Men and women ("females," electioneered as usual, although there was much less of it than in well contested races in peace times. In fact, there was hardly any competition, except in Wake, and perhaps a half dozen other counties. Mr. Holden can hardly complain of the party machinery for carrying elections, which he has spent half a lifetime in fostering and encouraging.

More improper efforts were made in the city of Raleigh to influence votes, than perhaps any where else in the State, and that too *by the Holden men*. Most of the municipal officers were quite active. Holden liquor flowed in great abundance—a barbacue was provided for the hungry, and one of the candidates for the Commons perched himself up by the side of the inspectors to watch every ticket that went into the box—but not the least disgusting of all these unpleasant sights was a candidate (not Gov. Vance) for Governor of the great State of North Carolina standing around buttonholing individuals as they came into the Court House, and asking them to vote for his ticket! This was never seen before, and we trust never will be seen again in our beloved old State.

As to threats of turning out officials and detailed men who might vote against Gov. Vance, we never heard them, and discredit the whole story. But, if true, Gov Vance would have found an ample precedent, at least in the spirit of his opponent. For it will be remembered that both Mr. Holden and the [illegible] officers" and employees of the State department; and Mr. Holden, we are informed, went so far as to declare his intention to conscribe the Governor. He little knew that Gov. Vance deemed the camp of his country's defenders the most honorable post in the land, and that he had avowed his determination to return there immediately, if defeated. His soul does not shrink, like Mr. Holden's, from the camp, as from a vision of certain death.

As to the charge, that the influence of both the Confederate and State governments was used against Mr. Holden—this is most certainly true. Mr. Holden denounced both administrations as corrupt, dispotic. He waged a fierce and unscrupulous warfare against both, and called for a Convention to break up and destroy both. Could he expect that they would assist him in accomplishing their own destruction? Was it expected that the Confederate government would help Mr. Holden take North Carolina out of "the concern," and break it into atoms? Was Gov. Vance called on to use his influence for his competitor, and urge his officers and employees to vote against himself. If Mr. Holden thought Gov. Vance and President Davis corrupt, were they to blame for returning the compliment?

In no respect of the case can there be seen anything by which to pronounce the late elections in this State forcible or unfair. It was a full, and free, and unrestrained expression of public sentiment—and the expression was unmistakably adverse to the pretentions of Mr. Holden. There is not a redeeming feature in the whole matter for him. He was beaten fairly—beaten out of sight—beaten worse than any living or dead man in North Carolina—beaten to the very doors of political death. He had better accept his fate quietly and decently as possible, awaiting the trump of some political archangel to blow him up and endow him again with living flesh, after atoning for his many sins.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, August 25, 1864.

Sir:—Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the public statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments, "that the principle, sentiments and purposes by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. Lee, from Lieut. Gen. Grant, in the following words:

"HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., July 8, 1864.

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Va.:

General:—I would request that Col. James F. Jacquess, 73d Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould, as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis, for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr Lincoln and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Col. Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond where [illegible] provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE,
"Richmond, Va., July 17th, 1864.

"*Hon. J. P. Benjamin*, Secretary of State of C. S. A.:

"*Dear Sir*—The undersigned, Jas. F. Jacquess, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little donbt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are,

"Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAMES F JACQUESS,
"JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored and the word peace doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Lee, and that Gen. Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Col. Jacquess then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy, that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening, at 2 p. m., that at least, I presumed he would, but if he objected after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Col. Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Col Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant orriminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of the slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the force of their own government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by the virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Col. Ould and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred and have, therefore, no complaint to make the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Horace Greeley, of New York, acting without authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States, on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln is to be found in the fact, that the views of Mr. Lincoln as stated by them to the President are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. Jas M Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

For the Conservative.

TORIES CAPTURED IN WATAUGA COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of the 3d inst. a brief account of the tory raid in this county. I hope you will be so kind as to publish the following particulars in regard to that affair. A courier from Wilkesboro' gave us the first news of their approach along the main road from that place. They arrived at the Blue Ridge, near Deep Gap, in this county, on the evening of the 16th July. At this point they quit the road and turned their course towards the head of Elk Creek, for the purpose, no doubt, of evading the Home Guards, who had been promptly called out by Capt. Bingham, commanding 11th battalion, and who, on the morning of the 17th, moved his command to the head of the Watauga river, for the purpose of cutting them off at that point, which he did, and then moved along the Blue Ridge on the route it was supposed they would travel, but could learn nothing of their position until late on the 18th. Capt Hacker, Dr. Allen and David Norris having made a reconnoisance the day previous and ascertained that they had halted near the head of Elk, skirmishers were immediately thrown out in that direction, and about dark a party of them of some thirty were found where they had killed a beef, and one of them captured, the others made their escape.—At this time Lieut Plummer arrived from Camp Vance with a detachment of near 60 men from Capt. McMillan's company. On the 19th three yankees and two deserters were captured by the pickets, and on the 20th it was ascertained that they had separated into several squads, and had passed around our picket line, in the direction of Boone; but at early dawn our men were on their trail, and one gang of about thirty were overtaken on Cove creek, and hemmed in by a line of pickets, where they wereheld at bay all night, and on the 21st twenty-eight of them were captured. They were fired on frequently, but if any were killed it is unknown to the writer.

Another gang of about fiifty went in the direction of the head of Watauga river, pursued by some of our home guards, and at the turnpike road Capt. Lindsey, of Caldwell, with about thirty men, got a close start on them, and very soon overtook and captured two, from whom they got two repeaters, and, as I suppose, they concluded this was glory enough for one day, declined further pursuit, and went home. A little perseverance at this time would, perhaps, have secured the whole gang. However, the Watauga home guards, who had trailed them through, came up, and although much fatigued, followed on and captured one, who had given out, and, in fact, died the next day of disease. The pursuit was continued the next day to the Banner settlement, but to no effect.

From reliable information obtained from the prisoners, they were mostly conscripts from Yadskin county, and numbered about 150. Forty-four of them were captured in this county, some turned back, and I think fifteen were captured in Wilkes. They had stacked their arms at Wm. Cook's, when they separated—fourteen army guns and ten rifles and shot guns which we got. They did not attempt to fight or resist in any way.—They were pursued by some thirty men from Wilkes into this county but of those who did the work, Capt. Bingham, with about one hundred and Lieut. Plummer, with about fifty men were the head and front. Many of our aged citizens were out and did good service with the home guard.

A CITIZEN.

The detail of officers for the Court of Inquiry, to assemble in front of Petersburg to report upon the facts attending the assault of July 30 upon the rebel works, is said to be as follows:

Major-General W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers.

Brigadier General R. B. Ayers, United States Volunteers.

Brigadier General N. H. Miles, United States Volunteers.

Col. E. Schriver, Inspector General and Judge Advocate.

A few days since a physician of Newburyport, who is so much like the City Clerk, that few people can tell one brother from t'other, was called upon by a young gentleman with a fair damsel on his arm, who was all smiles and blushes, to obtain a certificate of marriage. "Oh," responded the physician, in his bland manner, "it is my brother that you call on before marriage; my call comes afterward."

A horseman crossing a moor asked a countryman if it was safe riding. "Aye," answered the countryman, "it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you." But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the girths. "You story-telling rascal, you said it was hard at the bottom!" "Aye," replied the other, "but you are not half way to the bottom yet!"

The people of New York are dreading a Confederate raid on Buffalo, from Canada. Dix says he is aware of the plot, but has no means to defeat it, and the Mayor of Buffalo has protested against the removal of the 74th regiment from that city.

Mrs Wm. Key Howard, of Baltimore, has been sentenced by a military commission to be conveyed beyond the Union lines, for transmitting contraband information to the rebels.

In a boat race at Albany, New York, lately the distance rowed, a mile and return, was made in eighteen minutes and ten seconds.

A TRIFLING MAJORITY.

The Raleigh *Standard* consoles itself as follows:

"The truth is the whole vote cast is not more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will not reach 40,000. We mean, of course, his *apparent* majority, for no intelligent citizen who is acquainted with the facts, regards the election as having been held in accordance with law. So far as the contest for Governor is concerned, as a general rule, there was no election at all."

The vote *is* more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority *will* reach 40,000, and more, as in due time we shall see. But 40,000 majority out of 65,000! that is, 52 500 votes against 12,500! We think this will satisfy reasonable people. Yet it is not what it ought to have been. It ought to have been unanimous. It should at least satisfy the *Standard*, which, up to the very day of election pretended that Holden would be elected.

The stuff about no election, and about its not being held in accordance with law, is pitiful. Yet it will have an evil effect at the North and among those in the woods, and may keep them from returning to their duty, for they will be thus deceived into a belief that Holden has been denied a fair chance at the polls. Everybody in North Carolina except these people in the woods knows that such a pretence is in the last degree unfounded.—*Fay Observer*.

TO PUBLISHERS.

FOUR COMPOSITORS, NOT LIABLE TO CONSCRIPTION, and who can give satisfactory references, may be employed if application be made between this and the 10th of September.

Address BOX 362, Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Aug. 30 111—1t.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTATOR UPON THE Estate of Wm. G. Strickland, deceased, at August Sessions of Wake County Court, this is to notify all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and arrange the same, and those having claims must present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Miss J Ivey is my agent to settle the estate. SOPHIA A. STRICKLAND,
August 27th, 1864—w6t Administratrix.

WANTED—50,000 LBS DAMAGED COTTON AND RAGS. Persons having the above Stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.
Aug. 29, 1864. 111—t. w. for 4 w. W. H. CROW, Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!
200 LBS. SUPERIOR IMPORTED RIFLE POWDER.
280 M. English Gun Caps.
A lot of Squirrel Shot, &c.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, Aug. 29, 1864. 111—3t.

90,000 FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Aug 29—3t Auction and Commission Merchants.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

FROM TWENTY FIVE TO FIFTY ACRES OF Woodland (Oak and Hickory) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land will be purchased. J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
Aug 29, 1864. 110—6t
Confederate copy six times.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Aug. 9, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

* * * * * * *

PARAGRAPH I, GENERAL ORDERS NO. 68, (CURrent series) is thus amended:

All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies hereafter formed may be required to perform service in repelling raids along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exempts are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

* * * * * * *

(Signed) S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.
Official—JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V., Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864, Local Enrolling Officers will proceed to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected.

II. All exempts are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defence.

Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
108—7t. A. A. Gen.

Butts! Butts!! Butts!!!
400 DOZ. 3 AND 3½ INCH REAL ENGLISH imported BUTTS.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Aug. 26, 1864. 108—3t.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

AIDS TO THE PRESIDENT:

Col Wm Brown, of Georgia, Col James Chesnut, of South Carolina, Col Wm P Johnston, of Kentucky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Mississippi, Col G W C Lee, of Virginia, Col John T Wood.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT:

Burton N Harrison, of Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

John P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
L Q Washington, Chief Clerk.
The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina.
Wade Keyes, of Alabama, Assistant Attorney General.
Rufus H Rhodes, of Mississippi, Commissioner of Patents.
G E W Nelson, of Georgia, Superintendent of Public Printing.
R M Smith, of Virginia, Public Printer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

G A Trenholm, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert Tyler, Register.
E Elmore, Treasurer.
J M Strother, of Virginia, Chief Clerk.
Lewis Cruger of South Carolina, Comptroller.
B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor; W H S Taylor, of Louisiana, 2d Auditor

WAR DEPARTMENT:

James A Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
Judge John A Campbell, of Alabama, Assistant Secretary of War.
R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War.
Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.
Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfroy, Major S — Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspector Generals.
Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Georgia, Quartermaster General.
Col L B Northop, of South Carolina, Commissary General.
C H Smith, of Maryland, Assistant Surgeon.

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
E M Timball, Chief Clerk
Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance.
Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance.
Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail.
Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery.
Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:

John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.
Hon George Olin, of Virginia, Chief of Contract Bureau.
B N Clements, of Tennessee, Chief of Appointment Bureau.
John L Harrell, of Alabama, Chief of Finance Bureau.
B Fuller, of North Carolina, Clerk.